



VETERANS' PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS

By: Duke Chen, Principal Analyst

ISSUE

Provide an overview of Connecticut's veterans' property tax exemptions. This report updates OLR Report [2015-R-0011](#). **This report has been updated by OLR Report [2017-R-0170](#).**

SUMMARY

The law requires municipalities to give wartime veterans and their surviving spouses certain property tax exemptions, commonly referred to as state-mandated exemptions. With their legislative bodies' approval, municipalities may grant an additional exemption, commonly referred to as a local-option exemption. The exemption amount is a reduction in the property's assessed value on which taxes are owed, not a credit against the amount of the tax.

Additionally, the law requires municipalities to increase state-mandated and local-option exemptions if a revaluation done on and after October 1, 1990 results in a grant list increase ([CGS § 12-62g](#)). (For more information on property tax revaluation, see OLR Report [2014-R-0280](#).)

Veterans with a U.S. Veterans Administration (VA) –rated disability are eligible for property tax exemptions over and above those available to other veterans, provided they meet specified criteria. The exemption amount depends on the severity of the disability and other factors, including the veteran's income.

Veterans' exemptions are not automatic. By law, an eligible claimant must apply for the exemption and provide proof of eligibility.

GENERAL WARTIME EXEMPTIONS

Eligibility

A veteran is eligible for a property tax exemption if he or she served for at least 90 days (cumulative) in the U.S. Armed Forces or any government associated with the United States during specified periods and actions (see Attachment 1). Veterans

still in the service are eligible if they meet the 90-day war service requirement. Those who retire after 30 years of service are also eligible. World War II veterans with certain Merchant Marine Service and military service with allied armies also qualify. A veteran's spouse is ordinarily entitled to the property tax exemption for which the deceased veteran qualified. A sole surviving parent and the minor child of a veteran (who died while serving in the armed forces or after receiving an honorable discharge) are also entitled to an exemption ([CGS § 12-81\(19\)](#)).

State-Mandated Exemptions

The primary state-mandated veterans' property tax exemptions in Connecticut are granted through two statutes: [CGS § 12-81\(19\)](#) requires municipalities to exempt from taxation \$1,000 of the property owned by a veteran or his or her surviving spouse. [CGS § 12-81g](#) requires municipalities to give veterans who get the basic exemption an additional income-based exemption. For a veteran whose income falls below a certain limit (see below), the additional exemption is equal to twice the basic exemption ([CGS § 12-81g\(a\)](#)). For a veteran whose income exceeds the limit, the additional exemption is 50% of the basic exemption ([CGS § 12-81g\(d\)](#)).

By law, the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) updates the income limits annually to reflect the amount of the Social Security Administration's cost-of-living adjustment ([CGS §§ 12-81i & 12-170aa\(b\)\(2\)](#)). The 2016 and 17 annual income limits for nondisabled veterans are \$35,200 for unmarried veterans and \$42,900 for married veterans (joint income) (see OPM Question and Answer [Booklet for Tax Relief Programs](#)). Thus, an unmarried wartime veteran who is not disabled whose income is \$35,200 or less is entitled to a total exemption amount of \$3,000; if the veteran's income is above \$35,200, the exemption amount is \$1,500.

Local-Option Exemption

A municipality, with its legislative body's approval, may provide an additional exemption to veterans entitled to the state-mandated exemptions and may establish a higher income limit for this exemption than the limit in effect for the state-mandated income-based exemption ([CGS § 12-81f](#)). Municipalities that offer this optional exemption may establish an income limit of up to \$25,000 over the state-mandated exemption income limits.

The local-option exemption may be a dollar amount (up to \$20,000) or percentage (10%) reduction in the property's assessed value. Thus, in a municipality that offers the maximum 10% exemption, a veteran whose house is assessed at \$150,000 is eligible for a \$15,000 exemption.

EXEMPTIONS FOR VETERANS HAVING A DISABILITY

Eligibility

Veterans with a VA disability rating of 10% or more are eligible for state-mandated exemptions ranging from a minimum of \$1,500 to \$3,000, irrespective of the cause of the disability. Veterans with a severe, service-related disability rating are eligible for an additional exemption of either \$5,000 or \$10,000 depending on the nature of the disability. Veterans in the latter category may claim both exemptions, provided they meet the criteria for the first exemption.

In addition to the state-mandated exemptions, municipalities may adopt an additional option exemption.

State-Mandated Exemptions

Disabled Veterans. The law allows property tax exemptions for veterans with a VA-rated disability of at least 10% ([CGS § 12-81\(20\)](#)). (The disability does not have to be service-related, and unlike the exemptions for non-disabled veterans, the veteran does not have to have served during wartime to qualify.)

The disability ratings and minimum exemption amounts are as follows:

<i>Disability Rating</i>	<i>Exemption Amount</i>
10%-25%	\$1,500
26%-50%	2,000
51%-75%	2,500
76%-100%	3,000
At least 10% if age 65 or older	3,000

The exemption increases automatically when the veteran reaches age 65. Even if the veteran's disability is only 10%, the exemption increases to \$3,000, as of the October 1 after the veteran turns 65.

Veterans with Severe Service-Related Disabilities. Veterans with severe, service-related disabilities are eligible for a state-mandated property tax exemption ([CGS § 12-81\(21\)](#)). The minimum exemption amount is \$5,000 for the loss of the use of an arm or a leg or \$10,000 for:

1. the permanent loss of use of both legs or permanent paralysis of both legs and lower parts of the body;

2. the permanent paralysis of one leg and one arm on either side of the body resulting from injury to the spinal cord, skeletal structure, or brain or from spinal cord disease;
3. the amputation of both arms, both legs, both hands, or both feet or a combination of a hand and a foot; or
4. total blindness.

The exemption can be applied only to the veteran's residence (the dwelling and lot). If the residence is not a single-family home, the exemption may be applied only to the part occupied by the veteran. In the case of a married couple, either spouse may own, hold life use in, or be the beneficiary of a trust with respect to the property. But the property must be the veteran's domicile or permanent residence.

Additional Income-Based Exemption. [CGS § 12-81g](#) requires municipalities to give veterans who receive a disability or severe service-related exemption an additional income-based exemption. For a veteran whose income falls (1) below a certain statutorily determined limit, the additional exemption is equal to twice the exemption ([CGS § 12-81g\(a\)](#)) and (2) above the limit, the additional exemption is 50% of the exemption ([CGS § 12-81g\(d\)](#)). For 100% disabled veterans, the law statutorily sets the limit at \$18,000 for unmarried veterans and \$21,000 for married veterans, while others with disabilities have the limit set by OPM (see above).

Local-Option Exemptions

The law allows a municipality, with its legislative body's approval, to increase the additional income-based exemption from double to triple the allowed exemption for any veteran who has a 100% disability rating and meets the income limits (i.e., \$18,000 for unmarried veterans and \$21,000 for married veterans) ([CGS § 12-81g\(b\)](#)).

Similar to the local-option additional municipal exemption for a wartime veteran, [PA 16-191](#) allows a municipality to provide an additional property tax exemption to disabled veterans (but not to severely disabled veterans) with the same qualifying income levels as the wartime veteran exemption (see above). If the municipality chooses to provide the exemption for disabled veterans, the exemption must be at least \$3,000 and applied to the assessed value of the veteran's property ([CGS § 12-81f\(b\)](#)) as amended by [PA 16-191](#)).

Other Local-Option Exemptions

Specially Equipped Motor Vehicle. The law allows a municipality to grant a property tax exemption, in an amount it determines, on one motor vehicle owned by a veteran who qualifies for an exemption for a disability under [CGS § 12-81\(20\)](#) or a severe service-related disability under [CGS § 12-81\(21\)](#). The vehicle must be specially equipped to accommodate the veteran's disability ([CGS § 12-81h](#)).

Specially Adapted House. The law allows municipalities to completely exempt from property taxes a veteran's house and house lot acquired or modified under a federal financial aid program for specially adapted housing for veterans ([CGS § 12-81\(21\)\(C\)](#)). (A specially adapted home is one outfitted to be suitable for someone who has lost his limbs or eyesight.)

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ATTACHMENT 1: POST-1940 "SERVICE IN TIME OF WAR"

Operation	Date	Service Condition
World War II	12/07/41-12/31/47*	Active service during the war
Korean War	06/27/50-01/31/55	Active service during the war
Lebanon Conflict	07/01/58-11/01/58 or 09/29/82- 03/30/84	Combat or combat-support role in Lebanon
Vietnam Era	02/28/61-07/01/75	Active service during the war
Grenada invasion	10/25/83-12/15/83	Combat or combat-support role in Grenada required
Operation Earnest Will (escort of Kuwaiti tankers flying U.S. flag in Persian Gulf)	07/24/87-08/01/90	Combat or combat-support role required in the operation
Panama invasion	12/20/89-01/31/90	Combat or combat-support role required in the invasion
Persian Gulf War	08/02/1990 until a date prescribed by the President or law	Active service anywhere during the war (not necessarily in the Persian Gulf or in a combat role)

*Ending dates specified in [CGS § 12-86](#) for property tax exemptions.